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A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF WEEVIL FROM TEXAS (COLEOPTERA).

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The species here described was sent to the author for identification by Dr. E. Porter Felt, New York State Entomologist.

Genus *Zeugonyx* new genus.

Beak slender, cylindrical, about as long as the head and thorax, slightly arcuate; antennal scrobes beginning slightly behind the middle; scape reaching the eye, funicle four jointed, first and second elongate, third and fourth subglobular, club with the three joints well separated. Eyes moderately separated. In profile the beak is separated from the head by a distinct constriction. Thorax transverse, strongly narrowed anteriorly, basal margin finely elevated. Scutellum not distinct. Elytra convex and oval, scarcely wider than the thorax at base; base with a fine elevated margin. Legs of moderate length, femora stout, toothed, tarsi rather large, claw joint nearly as long as the three preceding together, claws of unequal length and nearly completely joined so that the shorter inner claw appears as a tooth on the larger outer one. Second abdominal segment longer than the third and fourth united; sutures straight. Intermediate coxæ rather broadly separated. Intercoxal process of the first ventral segment rather broadly rounded at apex.

This genus is closely related to *Nanophyes* Schoen. It differs from the various groups of that genus by the four-jointed antennal funicle and loosely articulated club; also by the unequal claws which are nearly completely joined. Lacordaire states (Gen. Col., VI, p. 618) that the claws are unequal in the males of *Cionus*, the outer being the shorter, however. The scutellum is present in *Cionus*.

According to Lacordaire the antennæ in *Nanophyes* are inserted between the middle and the apex of the beak but Brisout de Barneville in a later monograph (L'Abeille, VI, pp. 305-352, 1869) includes species in which the antennæ are inserted at or slightly behind the middle. The only species of *Nanophyes* at present at hand are single specimens of *N. telephii* Bedel and *N. pallidulus* Grav. They both differ from the described genus in the form of the head in profile, the beak being scarcely at all distinct from the head at base.

***Zeugonyx sabinae* new species.**

Form convex, oval, scarcely elongate. Color head, thorax, legs and sterna blackish piceous, beak at apex and the claw joint of the tarsi, slightly or scarcely paler, elytra and abdomen pale testaceous, the fine raised basal margin of the elytra blackish. Pubescence rather long, dense and coarse, whitish. Head scarcely one half the width of the thorax at base, feebly punctured and alutaceous. Beak polished, shining, with a row of coarse and feebly canaliculated punctures either side and some scattered punctures medially, without lateral carinae. Antennal scape reaching the middle of the eye, club longer than the funicle, basal joint small, well separated, not much larger than the fourth funicular joint. Thorax conical, a third wider than long, the sides straight and strongly convergent anteriorly, surface rather indistinctly punctured and alutaceous, basal margin beaded. Elytra a little wider than the thorax at base, about a third longer than wide, humeri rounded, not distinct, apices separately rounded, deeply and coarsely striate, striae coarsely but rather indistinctly punctate, intervals with rather indistinct punctuation. Femora with three fine and very acute teeth near the apex beneath. Length 2.5-2.75 mm.; width 1.5-1.65 mm.

Type, Austin, Tex., Mar. 29, 1919 (Collection New York State Museum, Albany, N. Y.).

Paratype, Austin, Tex., May 1, 1919 (Collection National Museum, Washington, D.C.).

Both specimens were bred from "oval twig swellings on mountain cedar, *Sabina sabinoidea*, collected at Austin, Tex., by Mr. J. M. Del Curto, March 15, 1919."

It is known that a number of the European species of the related genus *Nanophyes* produce galls on various plants. Species of *Nanophyes* have been described from Europe, Asia, Africa, the East Indies and Australia. One has recently been described from Cuba (*N. dispersenotatus* Pic., *Melanges*, 19, p. 14).

The author is indebted to Mr. E. A. Schwarz for assistance in placing this species with its nearest relatives and for the loan of specimens of two species of *Nanophyes* for comparative study.

Wollaston suggests that the loosely connected basal joints of the antennal club in the species of *Nanophyes sensu strictu* should be regarded as part of the funicle since annulations are occasionally discernible in the terminal joint which might represent the usual three-jointed club (Col. Hesp., p. 125).